Library of Congress

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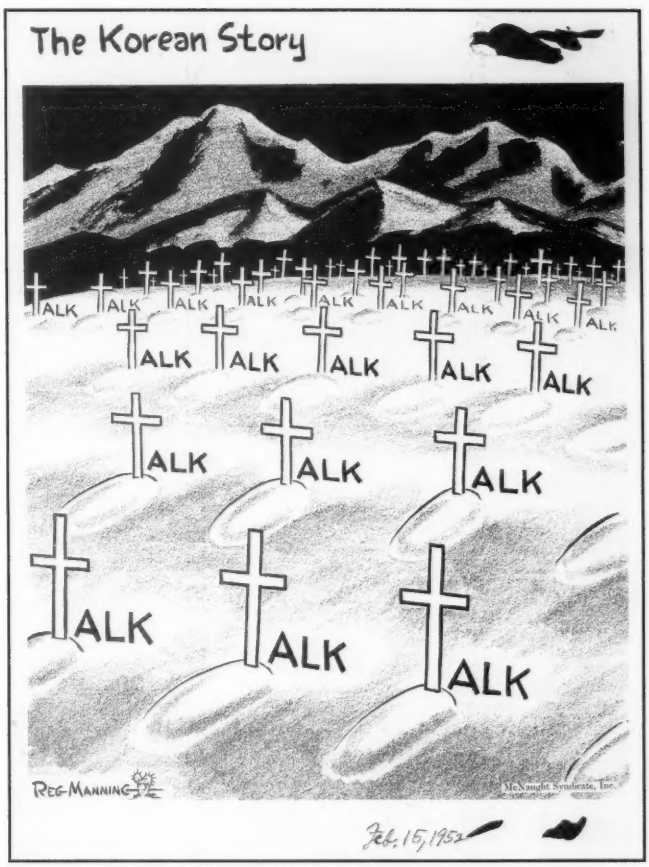

'Drawing the Iron Curtain'

Also: Reuters Donates $1 million to the National Digital Library

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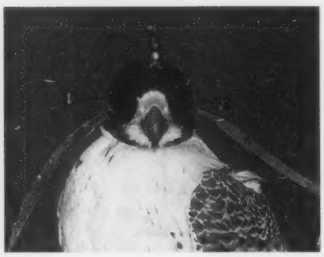
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



On the Cover: Reg Manning's 1952 cartoon, depicts many Americans' reactions to the Korean War truce talks, which began in July 1951 but did not conclude until the year after this was published, in July 1953. *From Prints and Photographs Division collections*

Cover Story: "Drawing the Iron Curtain: Cartoons of the Cold War" is a new exhibition featuring some 35 cartoons by artists such as Bill Mauldin, Jules Feiffer, Herblock and Rube Goldberg. The exhibition marks the 50th anniversary of Churchill's "iron curtain" speech.

A Million More: A $1 million gift from Reuters to the National Digital Library Program will put the Founding Fathers on-line.

What a Hoot: A live owl and falcon were the special gusts during a "Science Online at the Library" day held at the Library.

Cataloging Milestone: The Library of Congress and the British Library have signed an important agreement on cataloging policy.

America's Stories: Martin Marty urged his audience to listen to each other's "stories" during the fourth annual Goldman Lecture.

Neocommunists?: "The Oleksy Affair: The Legacy of the KGB in Central and Eastern Europe" was the subject of a colloquium on the "new communists."

23 of 25: Volume 23 of Letters of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, covering the period from November 1785 to November 1786, has just been published. The series will be 25 volumes when completed.

News from the Center for the Book

Teacher and Storyteller: Writer and artist Ashley Bryan helped the Library of Congress celebrate International Children's Book Day.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN J. KOZAR, Publisher

News from the National Digital Library:
Reuters Donates $1 Million to Digitize Presidential Papers

Peter Job, chief executive of Reuters (left), and Bill O'Shea, executive vice president of Reuters, at the reception with David Brinkley

Exactly 207 years after Washington's inauguration in 1789, Reuters America Inc. and The Reuter Foundation, during an April 30 news conference, donated $1 million to the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program specifically for the digitization of the papers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

The project will make it possible, for the first time, to place unique presidential manuscripts from the Library on-line. The Jefferson and Washington papers will be digitized for inclusion in the National Digital Library's collection of American history materials available at http://www.loc.gov/.

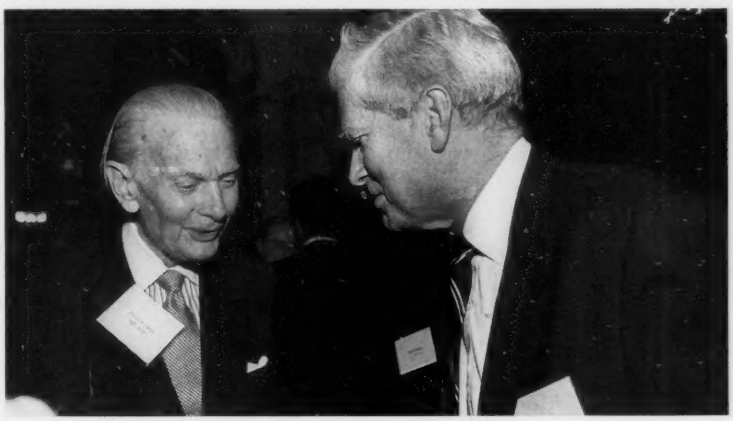
"Today's gift from Reuters will make it possible for the Library to share widely two collections of papers of the Founding Fathers," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Our manuscript collections of 23 presidents are among the most important in the Library, and the generosity of Reuters will offer Americans everywhere the chance to view these key documents of their nation's history."

The news conference, dubbed "The Founding Fathers Go Digital," was attended by Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Rep. Thomas Bliley (R-Va.), Reuters Chief Executive Peter Job, students and a teacher from Evans Junior High School in Washington and St. Christopher Middle School in Richmond, Va., and representatives from "What on Earth," a multimedia project from Reuters.

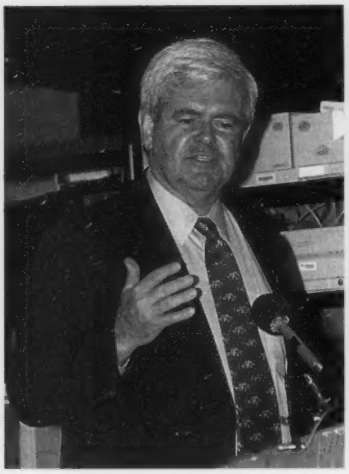
"Reuters is pleased it is working with the Library of Congress to bring American history to the digital age," said Mr. Job. "Through the application of the latest technology, wider access to historically significant materials has become possible. Scholars, local libraries, classroom students and families in the home — indeed anyone with access to the Internet — will now be able to see and use these materials more readily.

"I congratulate the Library of Congress and thank Speaker Gingrich and Rep. Bliley. We are delighted to be associated with this program."

Rep. Gingrich said that "the Library of Congress is beginning the process of creating, on a world basis, a shared set of information breakthroughs, and Reuters's gift will help remind people of the genius of freedom. ... When you study Washington and Jefferson you are in touch with the fabric that created the world you live in. ... What did they think? How did they pursue their goals? ... Through the Library of Congress, people all over the world will be able to 'touch' these documents, not just read what a historian thinks."



Mr. Brinkley and Dr. Billington discuss the importance of putting presidential papers on-line.



Rep. Gingrich: "People all over will be able to 'touch' these documents."

Dan Mulhollan, director of the Congressional Research Service (left), and Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.) (right) at evening reception in the Great Hall

Rep. Bliley added a touch of humor to the occasion by noting that the British burned the Library, then housed in the U.S. Capitol, during the War of 1812. "It is so nice you have come back to help us," he said, looking at the chief executive of Reuters, which is based in London.

"We will compress time and distance in ways we can never imagine. Today is just the beginning," Rep. Bliley predicted.

Providing a demonstration of what is available today from the National Digital Library and what will be possible in the future was Robert Zich, director of electronic programs for the NDL Program. Mr. Zich offered such initiatives as the digitized versions of the Gettysburg Address and political speeches of U.S. leaders, as well as a taste of the Washington papers as they will appear on the Internet. Several of Washington's papers had been digitized just for the occasion. Those who attended the conference viewed the originals in a special exhibit prepared by Gerald Gawalt, Manuscript Division specialist in early American history, who explained the importance of the papers.

Mr. Zich was introduced by Laura Campbell, NDL Program director, who told the audience that the contribution of Reuters will also enable the Library to expand the educational impact of the presidential papers through outlets other than the Internet such as "What on Earth," a cable program from Reuters delivered daily to 1,500 classrooms across the country.

The final part of the program was devoted to a demonstration of "What on Earth," during which students from Evans Junior High and St. Christopher Middle School answered questions from Rep. Bliley relating to the Washington and Jefferson papers. They had learned about the papers from a "What on Earth" program developed by editors Katie King and Janet Walters. Student-reporter Tomicah Tillemann-Dick, 16, had interviewed Dr. Billington and Dr. Gawalt. His work brought a smile to Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and his wife, who are his grandparents and attended the event. Later that day, Reuters held a dinner featuring television's David Brinkley as speaker in the Northwest Curtain of the Jefferson Building's Great Hall.

"We have here on the shelves not

Rep. Thomas Bliley (R-Va.) with schoolchildren and teacher from St. Christopher Middle School in Richmond, Va.

only the history, dreams, fantasies and poetic longings of the human race," Mr. Brinkley said. "We also have the mundane, a century or so of the Dow Jones industrial average. All of it is gathered, protected and enclosed here in an envelope of limestone, granite and marble.

"Everything is here, yes," he continued. "But not everything is easily and quickly accessible. ... But there is help. The leadership of the Library of Congress — Dr. Billington leading the way — is creating what they call the National Digital Library."

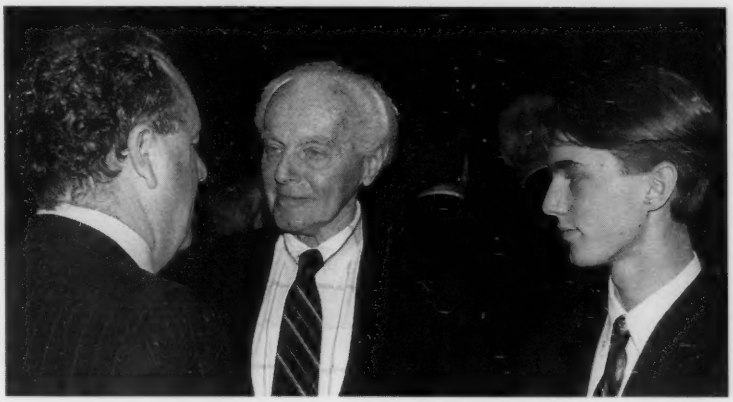
The goal of the Library's NDL Program, in collaboration with other institutions, is to make freely available over the Internet 5 million items by the year 2000. The Reuters contribution will help the Library meet that goal by providing the funds necessary to digitize the approximately 65,000 items in the Washington Papers and 25,000 in the Jefferson Papers.

The George Washington Papers focus on the first president's career as surveyor, farmer, military leader and politician. Washington's correspondence, account books and other papers are the preeminent source for study of the military aspects of the American Revolution. His correspondence, diaries, journals and meticulously maintained records are unmatched records of the creation of the national government.

The Jefferson Papers reflect the more speculative and philosophical mind of the author of the Declaration of Independence, reformer of the Virginia Constitution and founder of the University of Virginia. Jefferson's web of intellectual communication within the North Atlantic community is clearly seen in his extensive correspondence on subjects as diverse as Native American languages, scientific farming and the best form of government for France and Great Britain. His interest in the early history of Virginia led to the preservation of some of the earliest known records of Jamestown and the Virginia Company of London.

Reuters supplies the global business community and news media with a wide range of products including financial data, access to numerical and textual historical databases, news, graphics, still photos and news video. Reuters maintains an international network of about 1,860 journalists, photographers and cameramen, and some 327,000 clients access Reuters information.

—Guy Lamolinara



Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and Tomicah Tillemann-Dick, student reporter, spend a moment with Peter Job (left).

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Information Bulletin 84LC01

Science at the Library Is a Hoot!

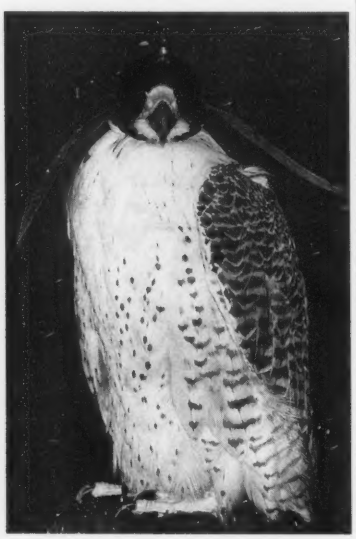
'Science Online' Held in Digital Library Visitors' Center

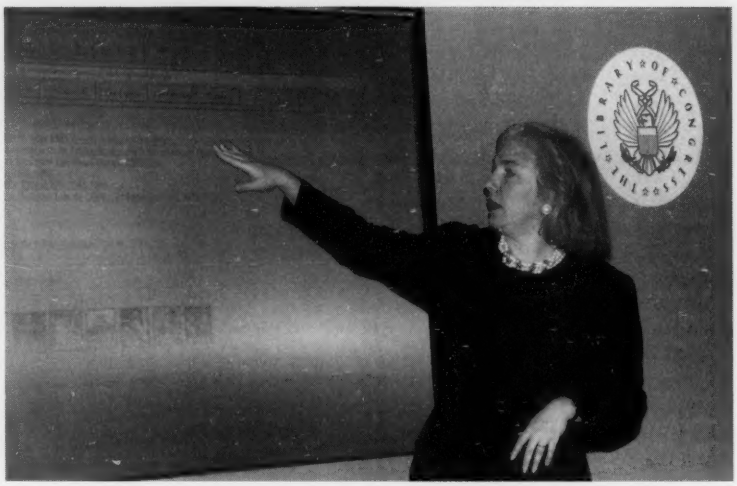
Where are the monarch butterflies, peregrine falcons, loons, sea turtles and bats? Are the tulips up and is the dogwood in bloom? Is the grass greening and the snow finally gone?

On April 25, the Library of Congress was the place to find spring and its migrating creatures. From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 20 Association of Science-Technology Centers (ASTC) Honor Roll teachers went on-line to add their data to track spring's progress during the first "Science Online at the Library." The teachers' search for spring took place under the watchful eyes of a live baby great horned owl and a gyrfalcon.

The event, sponsored by the ASTC and the Library of Congress, was held in the Library's Digital Library Visitors' Center. During the day, teachers went on-line with "Journey North" and the "Science Learning Network," two Internet-based science programs reaching out to teachers and students.

Through "Journey North," the teachers added their hometown observations of the status of spring and its migrating animals. "Pilot teachers" Sharon Prick and James Epperly, from the Science Museum of Minnesota, guided the voyagers. ("Journey North" is located at http://www.ties.k12.mn.us/~jnorth/jninfo.html.).





Martha Dexter of the National Digital Library demonstrates the new Learning Page, which is designed for use by K–12 students and teachers.

Participants viewed a demonstration of the Library's World Wide Web site (http://www.loc.gov/) and the Learning Page (http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu), geared to a K-12 audience.

The teachers also experienced one of the nation's most advanced learning tools, the Science Learning Network (SLN). SLN is a partnership of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, the Exploratorium of San Francisco, the Miami Museum of Science; the Museum of Science in Boston, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland, the Science Museum of Minnesota in St. Paul and Unisys Corp. The SLN includes an index of on-line science, math and technology resources, and creates links between information resources.

For example, a teacher researching astronomy for sixth graders could discover a hands-on lesson on how to make a telescope post, courtesy of the Franklin Institute's World Wide Web server. By clicking on a highlighted word, the teacher can also obtain information explaining how students can sign up for an opportunity to use the giant telescope on Mount Wilson in California. (The SLN is located at http://www.sln.org.)

The teachers who participated in "Science Online at the Library" are among 55 outstanding teachers from 25 states and 11 countries named to the ASTC Honor Roll of Teachers for 1996. Since 1984, as part of its celebration of National Science and Technology Week, ASTC has recognized teachers who go above and beyond the normal requirements of their school curriculum and who use the resources of their local science centers to stimulate their students' interest in science and technology.

Dennis Wint, president of ASTC, explained what made the ASTC Honor Roll-Library of Congress event important: "On-line programs developed by science centers as represented by "Journey North" and the "Science Learning Network" are revolutionizing science learning. This event demonstrates how these electronic tools can be used in partnership with dedicated professionals to enhance their teaching and to demonstrate science's potential to their students."

In addition to the on-line activities, the honorees met with members of Congress, toured the U.S. Botanic Garden, visited the National Zoo and attended a luncheon sponsored by *USA Today*.

A teacher has fun with a baby great horned owl.

The Association of Science-Technology Centers (ASTC) is a nonprofit organization of about 400 science museums in 36 countries that attract more than 100 million visitors a year. Science museums feature interactive exhibits, hands-on science experience for children and education programs for teachers. In addition, the centers serve as local resources for teachers, schools, families and community groups. A list of science centers is available by writing ASTC, 1025 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

—Virginia Sorkin

Virginia Sorkin is in the National Digital Library Program.

First Librarian of Congress Featured in New Book

John James Beckley, first Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives and first Librarian of Congress, was also a staunch political ally and adviser to Thomas Jefferson. As part of the decade-long celebration of its bicentennial, the Library of Congress has recently published *Justifying Jefferson: The Political Writings of John James Beckley*, edited by Gerard W. Gawalt, early American history specialist at the Library.

This volume of Beckley's political writings and correspondence is based on the Beckley Family Papers, which were donated to the Library of Congress in 1989 by Beckley's great-great-great grandson, Paxton Davis, of Fincastle, Virginia.

Although John James Beckley (1757-1807) came to Virginia in his youth as an indentured servant, he rose to become a potent force in Virginia politics. At the height of his influence, when Jefferson was President, Beckley served in concurrent positions as the first clerk of the newly created House of Representatives and the first Librarian of Congress from 1802-1807.

It was during the American Revolution that Beckley and Jefferson began their political partnership. Though never close personal friends, Beckley became a key political supporter and adviser to Jefferson. As the first clerk of the House, Beckley prepared the rules for the Office of Clerk, as well as the parliamentary rules for the entire House. He also estalibshed the procedural system for House operations.

As political parties emerged in the new nation, Beckley campaigned in support of the Jefferson-Madison (Republican Party) coalition and in opposition to the Hamilton-Federalist coalition. To promote his candidates and raise funds, Beckley wrote letters, pamphlets, and speeches, often under a pseudonym, many of which appear in this volume. As early as 1790 Beckley became deeply involved in the political quagmire over the payment of Revolutionary War debts and the location of the national capital.

Beckley, known as a master of political polemics, was an early proponent of attack advertising. His supporters credit him with being the first political party manager (in Pennsylvania) and with writing the first campaign biography of Jefferson (in 1800). Critics have accused Beckley of destroying the political career and presidential hopes of Alexander Hamilton.

Although Beckley was unable to provide financial security for his family before his death, after more than 30 years of litigation the Beckley family did obtain clear title to 85,000 acres of what is now the county seat of Raleigh County, West Virginia, where the

(Continued on page 214)

The Spirit of Cooperation:
LC, British Library Sign Cataloging Policy Agreement

Another milestone of international cooperation in cataloging was reached Feb. 26, when Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services and Stuart Ede, acting director of Acquisitions Processing and Cataloguing for the British Library (BL), signed a *Memorandum of Agreement on Convergence of Cataloguing Policy.*

The memorandum puts into effect the provisions of an accompanying document, *Cataloguing Policy Convergence Agreement* (CPCA) that is the result of nearly three years of discussions and negotiations between staff at the Library of Congress and the British Library aimed at aligning cataloging practices between the two institutions.

The groundwork for this event was laid in spring 1993, when Pat Oddy, now head of Cataloguing at the British Library, visited the Library of Congress and expressed interest in initiating exploration of ways in which the two institutions could reconcile differences of cataloging practices, particularly in the area of access points, so as to facilitate international exchange of bibliographic and authority records.

Although the two libraries share a common cataloging code, Anglo-American Cataloging Rules 2 (AACR2), differences in cataloging policy and the context in which particular headings were established had resulted in cases in which different forms of headings were used for the same entity. In addition to the duplication of effort in establishing the headings, the different forms used created a barrier to effective sharing of cataloging because of the need to adjust headings from the "UK form" to the "U.S. form" or vice-versa.

The Library of Congress responded enthusiastically to Ms. Oddy's proposal, and a working group, chaired by John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, was formed to support the initiative at LC.

Since then, the two libraries' staff have communicated through electronic mail. Also, Alan Danskin, head of Authority Control at the British Library, made several visits to LC. Mr. Danskin and Diane Humes, cataloging policy specialist of the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office, in consultation with other staff at both institutions, worked to resolve differences in policies for establishing name headings with the goal of reducing as many divergent practices as possible.

Stuart Ede (left) and Winston Tabb sign the *Memorandum of Agreement of the Convergence of Cataloguing Policy* at the Library.

Members of the Executive Council of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging as well as other experts who were consulted about possible changes strongly encouraged this effort. Compromises were made on both sides, with the result, as stated in the CPCA, that the British Library and the Library of Congress have now reached agreement on a common interpretation of AACR2 with regard to the formulation of access points for most names.

There are still some areas where agreement has not been reached — for example, romanization of headings from nonroman scripts and use of some abbreviations but the parties are resolved to explore strategies to settle them.

The British Library has mounted the U.S. National Authority File in its own system and has already begun to make use of existing headings where agreement on practice has been reached. The British Library is also contributing new and altered headings to the shared authority file. This contribution to NACO (National Coordinated Cataloging Operations) will increase significantly during 1996 and, in the future, the forms of headings in the British Library's Name Authority List (BLNAL) will be gradually superseded by the equivalent LC/NACO headings to create a truly international joint authority file.

This Anglo-American file will reduce duplication of effort in establishing headings and provide greater consistency in headings used in cataloging records created on either side of the Atlantic.

Together with programs on achieving alignment of MARC (machine-readable cataloging) formats and subject authorities, these developments indicate the growing strength of the cooperative relationship between the Library of Congress and the British Library.

Listening to America's Stories:
Martin Marty Delivers 4th Annual Goldman Lecture

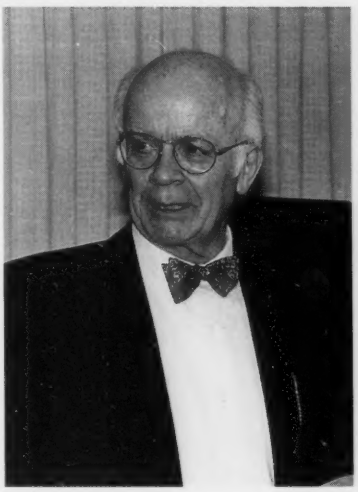
To cure their social trauma, Americans must learn to hear each other's "stories." This prescription was offered by Martin F. Marty, Fairfax M. Cone Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago Divinity School, as he delivered the fourth annual Joanna Jackson Goldman Memorial Lecture.

The lecture — part of a series devoted, according to Dr. Billington, to "issues that affect American values, self-perceptions and, ultimately, the long-term health of American democracy" — was delivered at the Library on April 18.

America's "shock to the system," Dr. Marty said, is "very widely chronicled and is apparent to anyone alert to cultural change in the nation. The potential disruption to the way we carry on politics, argue, discuss, regard each other across the boundaries of the subcommunities that make up the larger society are all part of the trauma."

If, Dr. Marty continued, Justice Felix Frankfurter was correct in his famous observation that "we live by symbols," then the story — a kind of symbol that we use to understand ourselves and our role in society — must be used to remedy the ailing body politic.

Religions, nations and individuals all create tales based on their experiences. But, according to Dr. Marty, the ones that interest people the most are those that affect them most directly. For example, "If your child burns his hand, it causes you more pain than something awful that happens in India. You may care what happens in India, but your child causes you more real pain." This trait, which he called "proximal identification," "is not always pretty," he added, "but it's a profound human impulse, and we should probably make the best of



Martin F. Marty

anything that close to us."

This natural tendency of peoples and groups to focus on, and therefore enshrine, those stories that best express their history, interests and aspirations, has produced two conflicting yet equally dangerous cultural trends: totalism and tribalism.

"Totalism" describes the phenomenon of a citizenry united behind a single ideology or creed, like the Soviet Union's ideological homogeneity for seven decades under the Communist Party. It may also explain today's nostalgia for the relatively homogeneous, and arguably mythic, Christian America of the 1950s. Totalism appeals to us, Dr. Marty ventured, because it answers the "human hunger for wholeness."

"Tribalism," by contrast, refers to the ethos of subjugated groups that promote their agendas before the common good and, ultimately, in opposition to commonality of any kind. Dr. Marty recognized that tribes, as close-knit communities that give meaning to the lives of their participants, can be positive forces. He also acknowledged the work of revisionist scholars who, in restoring the lost history of women, African Americans and Native Americans, "have enriched knowledge of our nation's past." Tribalism, however, even when it arises from a legitimate sense of oppression and injustice, only repeats the age-old tragedy of Isaac and Ismael who, "after failing to find how they can coexist in sight of each other without tearing each other limb from limb," retreated in panic once more to their respective caves.

Whereas totalism seeks to dominate by expansion, tribalism lives in self-imposed isolation. Both genres are "exclusive and thus make it impossible for us to reach across the boundaries of subcommunity."

Dr. Marty concluded by expressing his hope that through a general show of affection, a society that is a community of communities, such as that envisioned by James Madison, Alexis de Tocqueville and other early observers of American democracy, could be built. Explicit in the definition of affection, notes Dr. Marty, "is the notion of a middle distance." To achieve this subtle but important change in temperament, people should replace argument with narrative and learn to acquiesce in, if not to entirely accept, each other's stories.

"The potential of the enriching character of stories belongs very much to our human story... If America moves beyond this trauma, it will be when we again begin to hear each other's stories and begin to get some elements of the common story."

—John Martin

John Martin is a copyright examiner in the Visual Arts Section of the Copyright Office.

Drawing the Iron Curtain:
Exhibition Showcases Cold War Cartoons

by Kristin Knauth

Fifty years ago, on March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill signaled the start of the Cold War with his famous "Iron Curtain" speech, given at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo.

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent," Churchill declared. The "iron curtain" was the barrier between East and West established by Soviets forces in Eastern Europe, to impose communism on those war-weary countries and isolate their peoples from the rest of the world.

A new exhibition at the Library presents sharp political commentary about the early years of the Cold War, from 1946 to 1962, by 15 noted American editorial cartoonists. More than half of the artists featured in "Drawing the Iron Curtain: Cartoons of the Cold War" have won Pulitzer Prizes for their work. Herblock, Bill Mauldin, Jules Feiffer, Charles Werner, C.D. Batchelor and Walt Kelly are here, along with Edmund Duffy and Reginald Manning.

The communist threat and the arms race were the principal dramas of the Cold War years, but by 1960 associated subplots had also emerged upon the Cold War stage. These themes are displayed in the show in seven sections: The Korean War; "Uncle Joe" Stalin; Sen. Joseph McCarthy; Communist China; We Liked Ike; Seeing Red (the threat to civil liberties from anticommunist crusaders); The Bomb; and Soviet Justice (Soviet oppression in Eastern Europe).

Cartoon art is richly represented in the Library's graphic collections, and "Drawing the Iron Curtain" illustrates the variety of opinions found there. The Library's traditional commitment to preserving the diversity of opinions of creative Americans in all fields has inspired hundreds of leading artists to give their works to the collections.

"We've been able to put together a great range of both established cartoonists and ones who were just starting out, as well as a range of po-

This cartoon from 1953 by Reg Manning parodies the fact that even Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was not above the suspicion of Sen. Joe McCarthy.

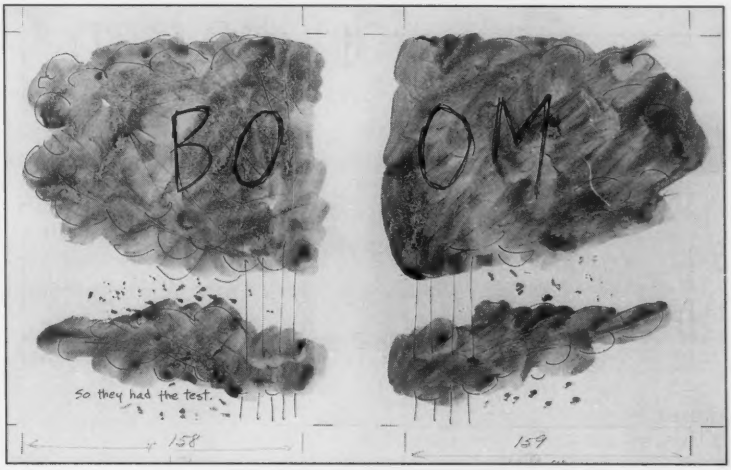
litical positions," said Harry Katz, curator of popular and applied graphic arts in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Jules Feiffer, for example, was a young liberal when he penned a four-panel series about the making of the atomic bomb, titled *BOOM!*, in 1959; that same year, Clarence D. Batchelor was an old hand who had won his Pulitzer back in the 1930s but was still offering conservative commentary on the Alger Hiss trial.

Nevertheless, most of the pieces share a decidedly critical stance toward notables of the day. "Incisive caricature usually requires oppositional themes," Mr. Katz Pointed out.

Incisive these drawings are. In 1950 the confrontation between East and West escalated into open warfare with the communist invasion of South Korea. The United States responded, beginning its first armed conflict of the Cold War. Armistice

"I won the Nobel Prize for detective. What was your crime?" by Bill Mauldin for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 1958. Mauldin earned his second Pulitzer Prize for this cartoon.



Jules Feiffer: Selected drawing for BOOM!, 1959

discussions began in 1951, but Americans and their United Nations allies continued to die on Korea's battlefields as the talks dragged on for two more years.

Two cartoons from this period reveal Americans' frustration over the inconclusive struggle and the mounting death toll -- bearing an uncanny resemblance to popular sentiment over Vietnam. *Silent Night—1951*, by Edmund Duffy, shows a melancholy soldier on Christmas Eve, watching the night sky as a fighter plane cruises past the Christmas star.

Reg Manning's 1952 *The Korean Story* is still more pointed: in a vast soldiers' graveyard, crosses double as "t's" in endless rows of "talks."

Meanwhile, communist China was aggressively bullying its neighbors in Southeast Asia. In 1951 conservative Charles Werner lambasted the Maoists in his Pulitzer Prize-winning treatment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's impassioned anticommunist address to Congress. Gen. MacArthur delivered the speech after he was recalled from his command in Korea by President Truman, for publicly insisting that the United States should bomb targets inside communist China.

"Old soldiers never die; they just fade away," Gen. MacArthur warned the special joint session, quoting lines from a popular song which, to this day, are often attributed to him.

Mr. Werner sympathetically portrayed Gen. MacArthur orating against a backdrop of Asian devastation and flames, in a sketch labeled *A real fireside chat!* — a sarcastic reference to the homey "fireside chat" radio broadcasts Franklin D. Roosevelt made during the 1940s.

Meanwhile, Western hostility toward Soviet communism continued to grow. Herblock's 1953 obituary of Stalin, which won him the second of three Pulitzers, is a standout: a hooded, scythe-wielding Death welcomes Stalin with the words *"You were always a great friend of mine, Joseph."* Herblock loaned reproductions of this and four other works, which are not in the Library's collections, for this exhibition.

Almost all American cartoonists attacked Soviet communism. But "I find it interesting that they were very divided when it came to the anticommunism campaign in America — about how far basic liberties should be compromised in the pursuit of quelling communism," commented Mr. Katz.

As scathing as Herblock could be toward the Soviets, for example, he

was equally quick to lampoon Sen. McCarthy's claims to root out Red Menace at home. He coined the term "McCarthyism" in a 1950 cartoon captioned *"You mean I'm supposed to stand on that?,"* which depicts the GOP elephant balking as a group of Republican senators tries to push it up a ladder of stacked tar-buckets, labeled "McCarthyism."

However, most artists treated Sen. McCarthy, who had a strong popular following, fairly mildly. Mr. Manning's 1953 sketch *McCarthy! Come now, Joe — let's be reasonable!* shows an exasperated Allen Dulles, then secretary of state, opening his desk drawer to find a grinning Sen. McCarthy investigating it from inside.

"The cartoonists were showing some courage to openly attack McCarthy," Mr. Katz observed. "That said, most took a middle ground and treated the issue with humor."

A panel on "The Bomb" includes the 1962 Robert Osborn piece *Civilization,* depicting mankind's progress from prehistorical cave-dwelling to modern cave-dwelling — in the nuclear fallout shelters of the 1950s and '60s. *Darkness at Noon,* another work by Duffy, blames the Soviet Union for the persistence of the Cold War; the title is taken from Arthur Koestler's famous novel of the same name, about the purge of a Communist Party leader.

Bill Mauldin was a popular cartoonist who made his name during World War II with a strip called "Willie and Joe," in the U.S. Army's *Stars and Stripes* newspaper. The Prints and Photographs Division is preparing a computerized inventory of about 1,500 unprocessed, original Mauldin cartoon drawings that were given to the Library by the artist, said Mr. Katz. "Willie and Joe" won Mr. Mauldin his first Pulitzer, in wartime 1944. "But few people know he won a second Pulitzer, in 1959, for his editorial work," said Mr. Katz. That award was for a drawing — displayed in the show's "Soviet Justice" section — of two prisoners in a Soviet gulag, splitting a log in the snow; one asks the other: *"I won the Nobel Prize for Literature. What was your crime?"*

Fifty years after Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech, the great East-West divide has dissolved and the Soviet empire has broken up. But nuclear weapons are proliferating, and tension persists between communist and noncommunist countries, especially in Asia. The works in "Drawing the Iron Curtain" remind us that, while the Cold War may have ended, some of its central issues remain today.

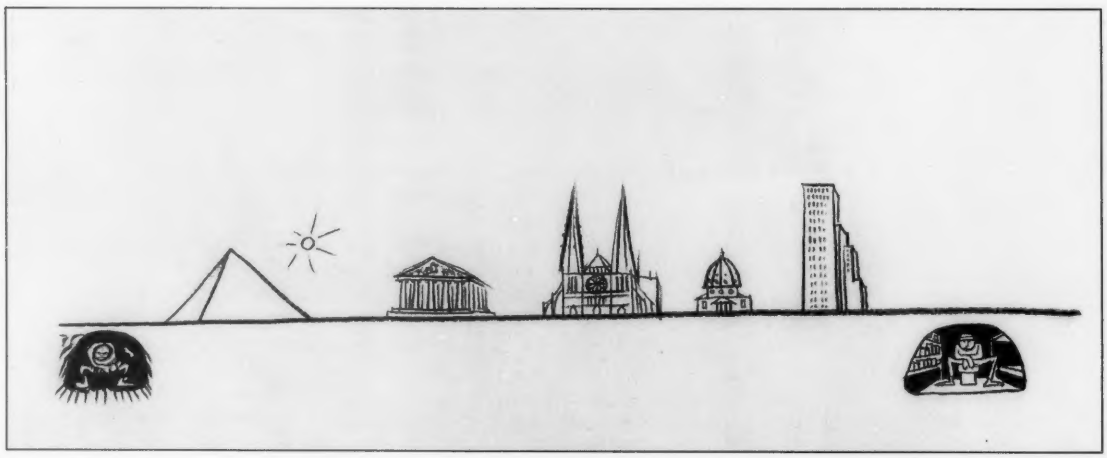
The exhibition and accompanying illustrated booklet were supported by the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund for Caricature and Cartoon, established at the Library in 1974 by the estate of New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973). Over many years, Mr. Swann assembled a fine collection of more than 2,000 political prints and drawings, caricatures and cartoons and magazine illustrations, which was also given to the Library in the 1970s. The Swann Fund was created to support this collection and related Library holdings through preservation, acquisition, exhibition and publication. The collection continues to expand, with support from the fund.

Lucia D. Rather, retired head of cataloging at the Library and a historian whose specialty is the Cold War, collaborated with Mr. Katz to produce the exhibition.

The exhibition is on view in the Oval Gallery on the sixth floor of the Madison Building, through Aug. 16. An accompanying booklet includes biographies of the cartoonists and a bibliography for the show.

— Kristin Knauth

Kristin Knauth is a freelance writer/editor working in the Public Affairs Office.



Robert Osborn, "Civilization," 1962. Published in *The New Republic.*

How New Are the New Communist?

Oleksy Colluquium Reflects on the Legacy of the KGB

Seven distinguished political analysts and intelligence experts, during an April 8-9 symposium at the Library, provided a rare glimpse at intelligence activities in Central and Eastern Europe in the post-Cold War era.

"The Oleksy Affair: The Legacy of the KGB in Central and Eastern Europe" referred to the resignation of Polish Prime Minister Josef Oleksy, who currently heads the ruling Alliance of the Democratic Left (postcommunist) Party. On Dec. 24, 1995, after a year in office, Mr. Oleksy resigned when a military prosecutor began investigating allegations that the premier had been a spy for the Russian intelligence service.

The prognosis of the panelists for the immediate future of democracy in Central and Eastern Europe, if not grim, was cautious. They cited the Oleksy investigation, electoral victories by post-communist parties throughout the region, the citizenry's frustration and the policies of the West, which, according to some experts, have simply enriched and entrenched the old communist elites.

As the Russian presidential elections in June — and the possible return of the communists to power in the Kremlin — loomed, the colloquium was sponsored by the Polish Round Table in cooperation with the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs, the Institute of World Politics and Catholic University of America.

Jan Nowak Jezioranski, author of *Courier from Warsaw* and former head of the Polish Section of Radio Free Europe, reviewed the events leading up to the Oleksy indictment and was persuaded that there was merit to the charge that the prime minister was a Moscow agent. Nevertheless, Mr. Jezioranski, who is also national director of the Polish-American Congress, predicted that the charges against Oleksy would be dismissed because no court would render a verdict on the basis of evidence gathered from foreign intelligence sources.

The allegations against Oleksy were

Former Major General of the KGB, Oleg Kalugin

widely interpreted as President Lech Walesa's parting shot, made public three days before he left office, and therefore suspect. Mr. Jezioranski drew parallels to similar incidents: the spectacular John Profumo scandal, which brought down Britain's Tory government in 1963, when the British foreign affairs minister's 21-year old mistress, Christine Keeler, was found to be a spy for the GRU [Soviet military intelligence], and the East German spy incident, involving Gunther Guillaume, a trusted aide of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, that led to Brandt's resignation in 1974.

Mr. Jezioransky accused Poland's ruling postcommunist party of a coverup. Unlike his Western counterparts, neither of whom was personally implicated, Mr. Oleksy refused to resign, painting an image of himself as a victim of the "dirty provocation of Walesa," said Mr. Jezioranski. The prime minister and the postcommunist party, he added, used their political power to blunt the investigation by forcing resignations in the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Security and by strong-arming investigative reporters. In the end, the prime minister was forced out of office by pressure from the parliament and the opposition.

"I'm sure there are many Oleksys [in Central and Eastern Europe] and that the KGB is trying to recruit agents of influence in all the parties," Mr. Jezioransky said.

Even more perplexing to him was the electoral return of postcommunists to the region. "Every victorious revolution generates excessive hopes and expectations which are followed by frustration, disappointment and nostalgia," he said.

Nonetheless, the Oleksy case, he argued, demonstrated that democracy passed its test "with flying colors" and warned against using the affair as a pretext for not admitting Poland and the other countries of the region into NATO. On the contrary, integration ought to be accelerated to consolidate democracy, he said.

"It was the integration of Europe and NATO that prevented Western Europe from falling into the communist orbit in the aftermath of World War II," Mr. Jezioransky said. A policy of exclusion, he warned, is not in the interest of the United States or its Western allies. "It would lead to erosion of democratic aspirations and to the 'Finlandization' of Central Europe."

In a Jan. 27 interview with the weekly

Jan Nowak Jezioranski, principal Polish lobbyist

Polityka, Josef Oleksy never denied befriending Russian diplomat Vladimir Alganov or his replacement, Georgy Jakimishin, who allegedly reported on the details of their talks to their superiors in Moscow. Mr. Oleksy even admitted feeling obligated to educate the Russians on the changes taking place in his country: "I sometimes wonder what I could have spied on or how I could have hurt the interests of Poland," he said.

However, as Oleg Kalugin, former major general of the KGB and chief of foreign intelligence, explained, the line between the passing of confidential information and explaining the subtleties of the political decision-making process does not really exist in intelligence gathering.

Quoting Josef Stalin's remark "a good communist is a good Chekist [political police agent]," Mr. Kalugin, who is the author of *The First Directorate: My 32 Years in Intelligence and Espionage Against the West*, said, "The test of any loyal communist was his loyalty to Moscow." It would have been natural for Josef Oleksy, a former party propaganda chief, to inform his superiors and colleagues. Poland was in a "union where every secret was shared with the Kremlin," he said.

Thus, according to Mr. Kalugin, it is immaterial whether Josef Oleksy was a spy; he did what he was supposed to do. During the 1960s, Mr. Kalugin explained, Soviet agents did not operate in "fraternal countries"; Moscow cultivated confidential "contacts of influence" who did not toe the official Kremlin line but kept it abreast of political nuances. Only in 1968, after the invasion of Czechoslovakia, were KGB agents planted in the satellite states unknown to the local authorities and security services. According to Mr. Kalugin, it is often very difficult to separate what was done under the aegis of "internationalism," from what was done strictly in the service of Moscow, from what was done against the interests of a particular country.

Mr. Kalugin acknowledged that Moscow could have had a hand in the Oleksy affair to block Poland's acceptance into NATO but observed that it had little impact on the outcome of the presidential election won by the post-communist party candidate Alexander Kwasniewski. The former KGB major general underscored the role of ideology and proposed that the way to reshape the Soviet mentality is through acceptance into Western economic and security structures. Mr. Kalugin cited Britain's World War I prime minister Lloyd George, who said that the best way to deal with the atrocities of Bolshevism is through commerce. "We should be more cautious in our judgments, more fair in the treatment of people who for one reason or another lived under a totalitarian state and who had to promote that totalitarian state centered in Moscow."

John Dziak

J. Michael Waller, author of *Secret Empire: KGB in Russia Today*, argued against the cosmetic view of the changes following the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Russian intelligence service, Dr. Waller said, perpetuates the tradition of the "Bolshevik Chekisty," both in its symbols and intentions. He praised Vaclav Havel's moral leadership of the Czech Republic and argued that post-communist states must own up to their past in a "spirit of national repentance," not through witch-hunts or show trials, but by fostering processes that promote a clean break with the past.

Those in power should be screened to inculcate a sense of national and international confidence that the emerging system is genuinely democratic and the economy is driven by market values. Dr. Waller established parallels with the situation in Western Europe in the aftermath of World War II, observing that the acceptance of West Germany and Italy into NATO involved a complete and unquestioned dismantling of the internal security structures and the Nazi and Fascist party apparatus. "You didn't have the Gestapo suddenly becoming Germany's new law enforcement service," he said. A screening process was put in place, and West Germany was very gradually brought into NATO.

Dr. Waller argued that Western policy toward Central Europe after the collapse of communism was misguided: "The West supported and financed the program of privatization to the *nomenklatura* of these countries and enriched the communist ruling class, allowing it to fund a political machine with which to crush or somehow overwhelm the democratic parties."

The so-called lustration ('purification') attempts in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Poland never received support and were in fact discouraged. "As long as you have everyone in the West wondering, 'Is this prime minister a KGB agent? Is this general working for Russian military intelligence?' you don't have the confidence that these countries can be loyal, full-fledged NATO partners." Dr. Waller argued for a gradual enlargement of NATO and a more constructive, confidence-building policy that restores legitimacy to institutions through lustration laws and international "truth commissions."

John Dziak, a former U.S. senior military intelligence officer, warned that "there has been no meaningful reform of the KGB." The repressive and extralegal organs of what he called "the Soviet counterintelligence state" have never been held accountable for more than 70 years of repression. Reorganization has taken place, the names have changed, but the old *nomenklatura* remains on top.

They are the new capitalists, the new political leaders. But even more important, the intelligence hierarchy has been preserved, streamlined and adjusted to new circumstances, said Dr. Dziak. The primary focus of the KGB was on the security of the monopoly position of the party and the state, not foreign intelli-

gence. Russian intelligence essentially performs the same principally internal security function. The security apparatus remains intact aside from some downsizing and reorientation, with the different services "essentially carbon copies of the former KGB directorates."

In short, Russian intelligence has undergone "retitling rather than reorganization," he said. With the exception of the Ministries of Defense and Internal Affairs, which report to the ministerial structure, the critical units answer directly to the president and, because of the August 1991 coup attempt, remain outside parliamentary channels.

Dr. Dziak cautioned that, in the event of Boris Yeltsin's defeat in the June presidential elections, his successor, whether it be the communist Genady Zyuganov or the ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovsky, could have access to a tightly knit, highly centralized security apparatus reminiscent of Joseph Stalin's in the 1920s.

"The party may have lost power, but its 'action arm', which has kept it in power for all those decades, is still intact," Dr. Dziak said. He offered several examples of how Russian intelligence has not changed its aggressive methods, aims or ideology, as evidenced by its role in Chechnya and the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Abkazia-Georgia and Moldova-Trans Dniester conflicts. "What began during the communist period," Dr. Dziak concluded, "did not disappear with its collapse. Wishful thinking will not undo the penetrations usually associated with the totalitarian period."

"The Oleksy affair is but a tip of the iceberg, part of the general pattern across the Eastern bloc," warned Paul Goble, assistant director for broadcasting of Radio Free Europe, in a grim appraisal of the KGB's penetration of political and financial institutions in the relatively progressive postcommunist Baltic states. Like Dr. Dziak, the former State Department adviser on the Baltics argued that Western analysts have allowed themselves to fall into the trap that "renaming means something new." According to Mr. Goble, all one must do is remember how former foreign intelligence chief and current Russian Foreign Minister

J. Michael Waller

Evgeny Primakov last year praised Felix Dzerzhinsky [founder of the Soviet Cheka] to understand that continuity persists and that Western policymakers have underestimated its impact.

Mr. Goble believes the Oleksy affair illustrates that Moscow's long-range goal toward its "near abroad" neighbors — the Baltic countries, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Ukraine and Central Europe — has changed little. The policy of "frozen instability," Mr. Goble explained, is not to take control, but to foment instability, so that no one else can become a potent force in the region. "Not only was Oleksy run by Moscow, but I suspect Moscow played a key role in having the Oleksy affair revealed," said Mr. Goble, echoing Mr. Kalugin's observation.

For Grzegorz Kostrzewa-Zorbas, former deputy chief for Central Europe and the Soviet Union in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Poland's Solidarity government, the major issues are the residues of postcommunist mentality. He observed that the agents who gathered the evidence against Josef Oleksy were part of the old security structure. Even after the Oleksy affair, Mr. Kostrzewa-Zorbas noted, the support for the neocommunists in Poland increased to an all-time high of well above 30 percent, with the popularity of the newly elected president, Alexander Kwasniewski, soaring in the polls.

Mr. Kostrzewa-Zorbas believes that political correctness shapes the West's foreign policy decisions; thus post-communist states are called "emerging democracies." Is it too "politically incorrect" to use the term "neocommunism?," he asked.

John Lenczowski, president of the Institute of World Politics and former director of European and Soviet Affairs in the National Security Council in the Reagan administration, detects in the Oleksy affair a need for a deeper national debate over the foundations of the new societies in the region. The affair represents a continuation of the Cold War, albeit in different wardrobe. "At its roots the Cold War was a moral conflict," Dr. Lenczowski reminded the audience. It pitted those who "subscribed to the idea of a transcendent objective moral order" against those who rejected it, "believing that all laws, morals and rights come from those in power who have the biggest guns and the greatest will to use them."

He said that while one can cite any number of reasons for the collapse of the Soviet empire — the arms race, the economic pressures on Moscow, the West's technological edge, the Afghan war, the information revolution — the renaissance of democracy, which first flared up in Poland and ignited the Baltics, was fundamentally a moral revolt.

"It reclaimed the moral territory, the realm of human dignity, that had been invaded by the totalitarian state through the inculcation of a forced system of lies," he said. While "the organizational weapon of the institutionalized lie" had crumbled, the final victory has not been realized because of a Western lack of resolve to foster genuine liberation. "A new society must be built on a moral foundation," Dr. Lenczowski observed, concluding the colloquium.

On April 23, the Polish military prosecutor dismissed the case against former Prime Minister Josef Oleksy, who currently heads the ruling postcommunist party, and two Russian diplomats, Vladimir Alganov and Georgy Jakimishin. President Alexander Kwasniewski and Prime Minister Grzegorz Cimoszewicz promised to make the documents of the affair public.

—Michael Szporer

Dr. Michael Szporer is the coordinator of the Polish Round Table.

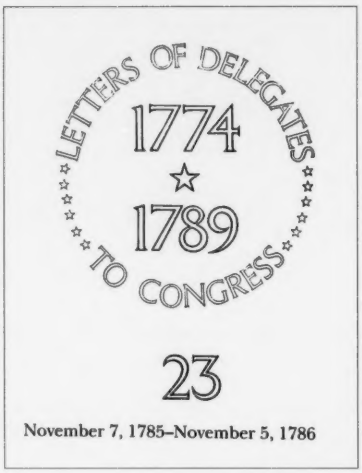
Volume 23 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress* Published

The Library of Congress has just published the latest volume in its projected 25-volume series containing the complete correspondence of the 343 delegates who attended the Continental Congresses during the American Revolution.

Volume 23 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* covers the period from November 1785 to November 1786, a period of uncertainty for the future of the government of the United States. Although the nation was at peace, it continued to experience difficulties in its relations abroad, vainly seeking commercial treaties, recovery of British-held northwest frontier posts, protection for its shipping from the Barbary States, and free navigation of the Mississippi River.

Spanish determination to keep the mouth of the Mississippi closed to Americans resulted in negotiations between John Jay, secretary for foreign affairs, and Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish chargé at New York, who offered commercial concessions to the United States in return for abandonment of pretensions to the Mississippi. This volume presents the full record of the congressional reaction to the Jay-Gardoqui negotiations and contains numerous new documents revealing the views of delegates such as Edward Carrington, William Samuel Johnson, James Monroe, Charles Pinckney, Arthur St. Clair, and Melancton Smith.

Proposals for strengthening the federal government, which led to the call for a convention of delegates at Annapolis to stimulate discussion, form another major theme running through these pages. Still, fiscal problems confronting not only Congress but most of the states remained intractable, and unrest in Massachusetts over conservative state fiscal policies provoked armed resistance that led Congress to issue a special call for troops to meet the threat of Shays' Rebellion.



Similarly, New Jersey's refusal to honor its 1786 requisition led Congress to send a special delegation to the state's assembly to find a compromise, and New York's opposition to the proposed Continental Impost resulted in two special appeals to that state's legislators, who nevertheless continued to rebuff Congress.

Western lands, long looked to as a future source of revenue, also failed to produce significant relief, as relations with various Indian tribes attempting to hold the line against white settlement delayed surveyors and treaty negotiators who struggled to obtain additional cessions from native Americans. Congressional acceptance of Connecticut's cession of its western claims was a modest advance, but a step taken at the price of accepting the state's claim to an extensive Western Reserve.

Much new information on these and other challenging issues fill the pages of this volume. It also includes many new documents on reorganization of the department of Indian affairs, and interstate boundary disputes, such as those between Massachusetts and New York, and Georgia and South Carolina, which occasioned invoking federal courts under the seldom used provisions of Article IX of the Articles of Confederation.

This volume documents as well many aspects of the fiscal crisis that continued to plague Congress, its failure to agree on the permanent location of a capital, inability to maintain adequate delegate attendance, and lack of progress in the settlement of the states' Continental accounts.

The editors of the *Letters* project, Paul H. Smith and Ronald M. Gephart, have drawn upon more than 23,000 documents assembled from hundreds of institutions and private individuals from all over America and Western Europe, particularly the Library's own unrivaled collections covering the American revolutionary era. They have attempted to present all the extant documents written by the delegates during their attendance in Congress. Dozens of librarians, archivists, and private collectors assisted the editors in the project.

The publication of this material began in 1976 with a generous grant from the Ford Foundation. It supersedes the 60-year-old *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress* prepared in eight volumes by Edmund C. Burnett.

Volume 23 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, New Orders, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Telephone orders may be placed by calling (202) 783-3238 to charge copies to VISA or MasterCard.

Volume 23 (693 pages) sells for $39 (cite stock number 030-000-00267-9 when ordering by mail or by telephone). Previous volumes, at various prices, are still available from the Superintendent of Documents.

News from the Center for the Book:
Library: The Drama Within *Published*

The University of New Mexico Press, in association with the Center for the Book, has just published a book of photographs called *Library: The Drama Within*, by Diane Asseo Griliches.

The book's 60 striking duotone photographs capture readers in libraries throughout the world, from the grand reading rooms of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris and the Library of Congress, to a bookmobile in Shrewsbury, Mass., and the humble remodeled train depot that serves as a library in Cleveland, Miss. Each photograph is accompanied by a quotation about libraries or reading and an anecdote about the photograph or its subject.

Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin praises the book in an essay as "an anytime, do-it-yourself, energy-free communication device." In his introduction, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole states that "as this compelling volume of photographs makes clear, somehow there is nothing quite as poignant — or meaningful — as the magic combination of library, book and individual reader."

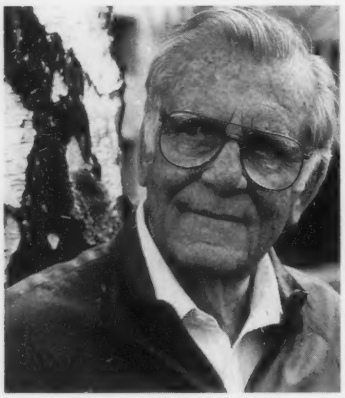
"In libraries, be they old or new, the number of small events, or dramatic human moments, is infinite. [The task of the photographer] is to pay attention, capture them, and bring them home alive," notes Ms. Griliches in the book's preface. The volume, she explains, was six years in the making, and took her to libraries throughout the United States ("the *American Library Directory* was my constant companion") as well as to Bosnia, Croatia, England, France, Israel, Italy and Palestine.

Publication of *Library: The Drama Within* will be marked at a reception at the Newberry Library in Chicago from 6:30 to 8 p.m. on Friday, June 14. Reception sponsors, in addition to the Center for the Book and the University of New Mexico Press, are *Booklist* and The Fund for America's Libraries.

From *Library: The Drama Within*

The price of the 144-page clothbound book is $35. For information, contact Peter Moulson, University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87131-1591, telephone (505) 277-2346, fax (505) 277-9270, e-mail peterm@unm.edu. *Library: The Drama Within* is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop. For information, call (202) 707-0201.

□ **Morris West to Speak at LC.** Australian writer and novelist Morris West, one of this century's most widely published authors, will speak at the Library on Wednesday, June 26, at 7 p.m. in the Montpelier



Morris West

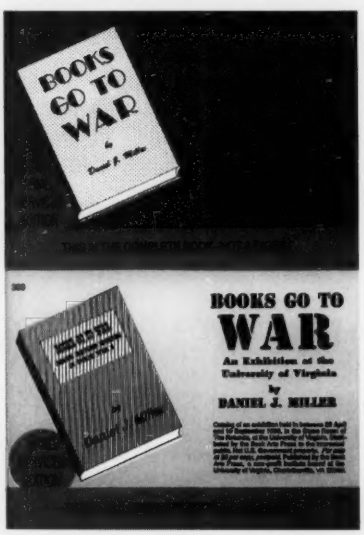
Room in the James Madison Memorial Building. Sponsored by the Center for the Book and the Embassy of Australia, the event is free and open to the public. For a reservation, call the Embassy of Australia after May 30 at (202) 797-3025.

Now 80 years old, Morris West is internationally recognized as one of the world's great storytellers. He has written 26 novels, four plays and three works of nonfiction, along with radio dramas and screenplays. His novels have been translated into 27 languages and have sold more than 60 million copies. Through novels such as *The Shoes of the Fisherman* (1963), *The Ambassador* (1965) and *The Salamander* (1973), he has become well-known for an uncanny insight into world affairs. His latest novel, *Vanishing Point*, will be published by HarperCollins this summer. Late in 1996 he will publish *A View from the Ridge*, a book of autobiographical essays.

☐ **Armed Services Editions on Exhibit at University of Virginia.** Letters from the correspondence files of the Center for the Book are part of "Books Go to War," an exhibition that opened at the University of Virginia on April 20.

Drawing on the collections of the University of Virginia, the exhibition features a selection of Armed Services Editions — the paperbacks distributed by the millions to U.S. servicemen and women during World War II. The exhibit, which will be on view in the Dome Room of the Rotunda at the university through Sept. 10, was organized by Daniel J. Miller, a fourth-year history major at the University of Virginia. Mr. Miller's interest in the Armed Services Editions grew out of his participation in an undergraduate class at the University of Virginia taught by Terry Belanger, University Professor and Honorary Curator of Special Collections. The colorful 42-page exhibit catalog is distributed by the Book Arts Press, a nonprofit institute headed by Professor Belanger at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903. The cost is $3.

The Center for the Book's contribution to the exhibition consists of letters from six Armed Services Editions (ASEs) authors written in 1982 and 1983 to John Y. Cole in connection with the center's 1983 Library of Congress symposium marking the 40th anniversary of the editions. Dr. Cole asked the authors how they felt about having their book or books included as Armed Services Editions. The responses chosen for the University of Virginia exhibition came from the following authors of ASE books: Emily Kimbrough (*We Followed Our Hearts to Hollywood* and *Our Hearts Were Young and Gay*); David Ewen (*Men of Popular Music* and *The Story of George Gershwin*); Wallace Stegner (*The Big Rock Candy Mountain*); Irving Stone (*Lust for Life*); E.B. White (*One Man's Meat* and *Quo Vadimus: Or the Cast for the Bicycle*; E.B. White and K.S. White, ed., *A Subtreasury of American Humor*); and Herman Wouk (*Aurora Dawn*).



The University of Virginia exhibition also includes a copy of the 1984 Library of Congress publication based on the 1983 Center for the Book symposium. *Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions*, edited by Dr. Cole, includes extracts of the letters from ASE authors, photographs of hospitalized servicemen reading the books, essays about the importance of the books in publishing history and about collecting ASEs and a list of the complete set of 1,324 ASEs in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library. Copies of *Books in Action*, a 78-page paperback, are available for $6.95 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop. For information, call (202) 707-0201.

☐ **Washington Rare Book Group.** On May 15 Center for the Book Director John Cole was the luncheon speaker at the annual meeting of the Washington Rare Book Group, held at the Fort McNair Officers' Club. He discussed the history of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, focusing on the influence and personality of Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897), the Library's premier "bookman."

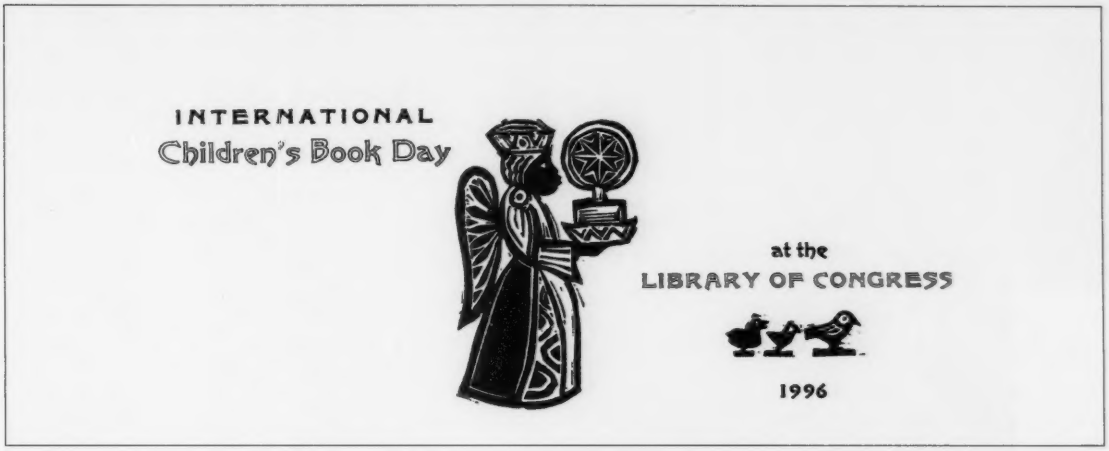
First Librarian
(Cont. from page 203)

Beckley homestead, Wildwood, is preserved.

Justifying Jefferson is a soft cover publication of 281 pages and 18 illustrations. It can be ordered for $21 from Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 37195, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954; fax (202) 512-2250. Cite Stock Number 030-001-00163-6 when ordering.

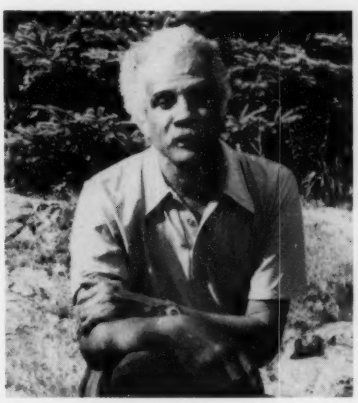
'The Tender Bridge That Connects Them':

International Children's Book Day at the Library of Congress



On May 3 approximately 200 people gathered to celebrate International Children's Book Day. They were drawn into the colorful world of Ashley Bryan, writer, artist, storyteller — and this year's honoree of the Children's Literature Center at the Library.

Ashley Bryan told of his early book making days in kindergarten, where he created what he described as his "limited editions" of alphabet and counting books. "That feeling for the handmade book is at the heart of my book making today, even though my original is now printed in the thousands."



Ashley Bryan

Mr. Bryan grew up in New York City. His parents, immigrants from Antigua, gave their children all that Depression-era New York City had to offer in the way of classes "as long as they were free." His family moved often within the neighborhood as his mother found better and better apartments, which she always filled with flowers. This memory influenced poems such as "Mama's Bouquets" and "Good Flower Blues."

As the evening progressed, Mr. Bryan skillfully melded the roles of teacher and storyteller. Poems by Langston Hughes and Eloise Greenfield came alive as he read them. The audience participated in his readings by repeating words and phrases. His moving interpretation of "What a Wonderful World" featured a recording by Louis Armstrong.

He then told the audience about his story collecting, retelling and illustrating African stories and African American spirituals, alluding to "the tender bridge [that] connects them."

Winner of the Coretta Scott King Award, writer, artist and professor emeritus at Dartmouth College, Mr. Bryan served in the Army during World War II, attended Cooper Union art school and graduated from Columbia University with a degree in philosophy. He now lives on a small island off the Maine coast, where he continues to interpret and reflect his African American and Caribbean heritage.

The program was made possible by a grant from the Ezra Jack Keats Foundation, which was represented by Deborah Pope, executive director of the foundation, and Lillie Pope. The foundation, established to honor the late artist and illustrator Ezra Jack Keats and to encourage creativity in the arts, has supported the Library's International Children's Book Day celebration since its inception in 1987. It sponsors national programs that include an annual Student Book Making Contest for the New York City schools. As in previous years, a selection of books by the contest winners was on display. The evening ended with a reception and book signing.

—Martha Daly

Martha Daly is a free-lance writer.

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